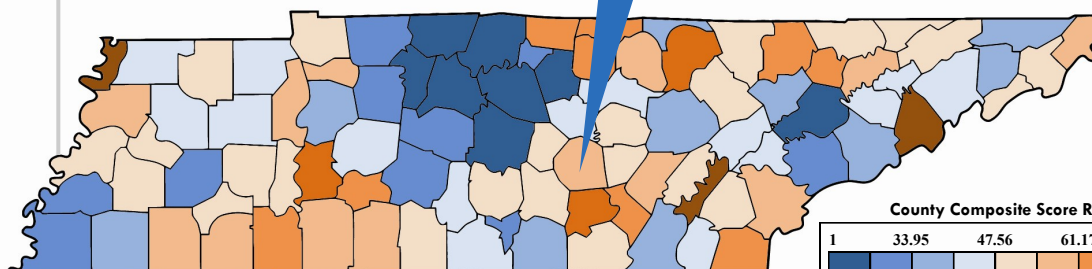


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: WARREN COUNTY

2012



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Population (2010): **38,276**Pop. Density: **88/square mile**Seat of Government: **McMinnville**Largest City: **McMinnville**

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Cannon	62	Employment and Earnings Composite	54.40	67 ▬
Coffee	63	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,023	56 ▼
Crockett	64	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	73.20%	64 ▼
Haywood	65	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	59.4%	80 ▼
Marion	66	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	6.0%	12 ▲
Decatur	67	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	33.6%	60 ▲
Wayne	68	Economic Autonomy Composite	55.88	68 ▼
Monroe	69	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	21.8%	64 ▼
Benton	70	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	11.5%	65 ▼
Warren	71	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	77.9%	53 ▲
Bledsoe	72	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.24%	24 ▲
Lawrence	73	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	18.0%	85 ▼
Dyer	74	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	23.9%	76 ▼
Overton	75	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	57.5%	79 ▬
Hardeman	76	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	0	1 ▲
McNairy	77	County Overview: Warren County women have maintained one of the lowest unemployment rates in Tennessee and significantly more managerial roles are now filled by women—though Warren continues to rank below most counties in this measure. Other gains in the County were observed in the rate at which women have earned diplomas, and among indicators relating to teenage girls. Unfortunately, low unemployment in the county is probably the result of a low number of female job-seekers and poverty rates continue to be high, following only moderate wage gains. Lastly, local women are much more likely to go without health insurance than they were in 2000.		
Grainger	78			
Houston	79			
Johnson	80			

Down from 67th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

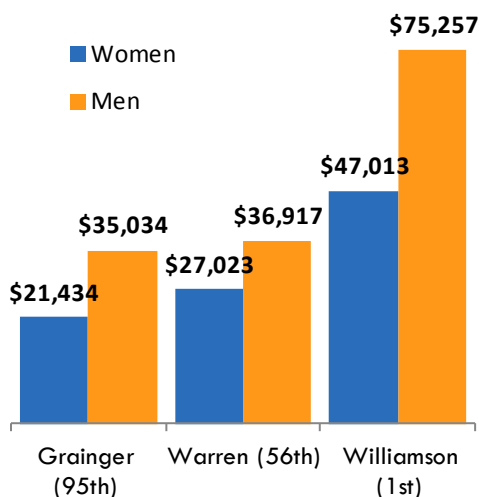
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Warren County

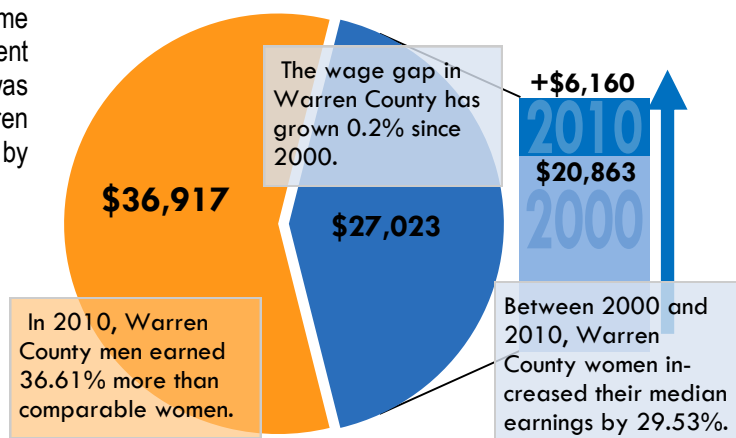
▼ Earnings

Warren County women have experienced an increase of 29.53 percent in median income since 2000. This increase was roughly 3 percent faster than inflation rates during that period, but was just slow enough relative to other counties for Warren to slip two places, to 56th. Male incomes in Warren by a similar amount, and are ranked 46th among men.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



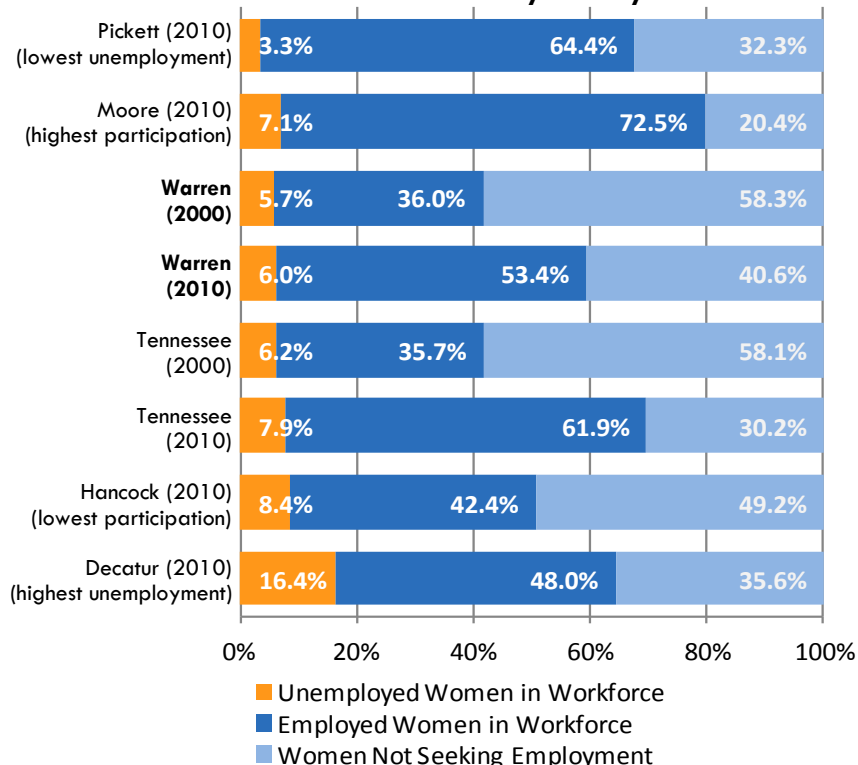
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Following slightly higher growth in male income, the wage gap in Warren County has grown by 0.2 percent. Warren is one of few counties in which this happened, and the result was a drop in relative rankings, from 35th to 64th. Local women are now estimated to make roughly 73.2 percent of what their male counterparts earn, which corresponds to an income disparity of \$9,894, annually. Warren women are also worse off than women statewide, who earn 77 percent of men in Tennessee.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Unemployment rates among women in Warren County were ranked 37th in 2000 and have risen only slightly, to 6 percent, in 2010. This figure earned Warren the updated rank of 12th lowest in Tennessee.

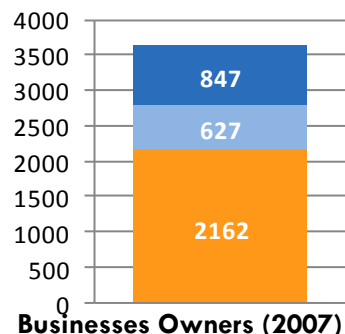
Male unemployment was also relatively low in Warren County, at 8.8 percent, and women with children under six were searching for work at a rate of just 4.4 percent.

These low employment figures for women are partially a function of slower female entry into the workforce. Though women were 17.7 percent more likely to be employed or searching in 2010 than in 2000, they still participate at lower rates (59.4 percent) than most women in Tennessee, and have dropped from 50th to 80th.

Men were 20.9 percent more likely to be a part of the labor force in 2010, while women with young children were less likely, at 50.7 percent.

The Status of Women in: Warren County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Warren County women are ranked 60th statewide when considering their portion of managerial positions in the county. Improving 33 places in relative rankings, the increase of 13.5 percent in this measure was one of the largest in the state, and Warren now falls only 2.4 below the statewide rate.

Women now own a larger portion of the county's businesses than they did in 2000, but the small increase of 2.4 percent was surpassed by several counties, resulting in a six spot drop in rankings for this indicator, to 64th. Despite slow expansion, women employ over 20 percent of local workers as sole- or joint-owners of 40.5 percent of local firms.

Women At Work

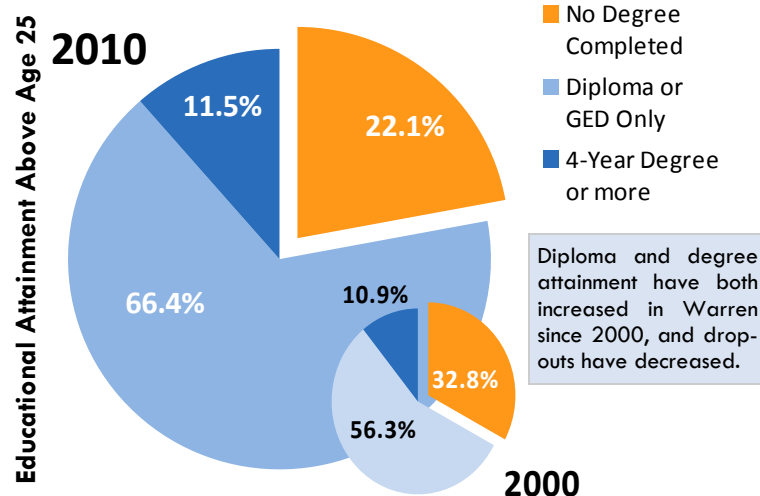
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Warren County increased from 20.1% to 33.6% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Warren County also increased, from 19.4% to 21.8% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Academic indicators have improved across the board for Warren County women since the year 2000, though some of its rankings have slipped.

The number of women holding four year degrees has increased by a modest 0.6 percent and dropped in relative rankings, from 37th to 65th.

Warren's growth in the population of women with at least a diploma was more substantial, however, and the increase from 67.2 percent to 77.9 percent caused the county to improve from 62nd to 53rd.

Dropout rates have followed statewide trends and plummeted to include just 0.24 percent of Warren's girls during the 11-12 school year. The county improved 12 places in this category, to rank 24th.

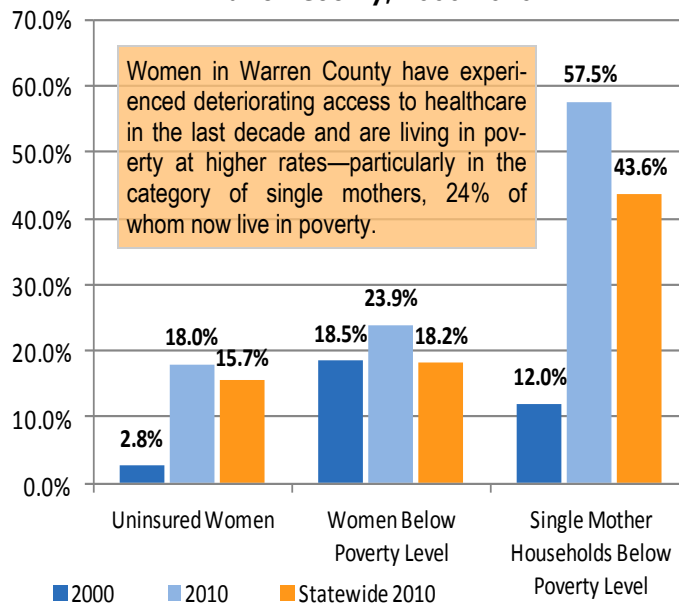
Living

Despite low unemployment rates, women in Warren have endured higher rates of poverty than most of their peers in the state since before the year 2000. Because of its historically high rate, an increase of 5.4 percent in this category corresponded to a drop of only one rank in 2010, to 76th. Women in Warren were 5.7 percent more likely to live in poverty than statewide data suggested.

This trend is greatly pronounced in the subgroup of single mothers, with nearly three-fifths of this population living in poverty (ranked steadily at 79th). This rate was 13.9 percent higher than the statewide figure in 2010, and local single mothers are more than three times as likely to live in poverty as the average women statewide.

The number of women without health insurance in Warren County has increased at an even greater rate. At 18 percent, women were more than six times as likely to be uninsured in Warren in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were 2.3 percent more likely to go without than their peers statewide.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Warren County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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